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جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Council meets Friday on settlements

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (JT) — The United Nations Security Council will meet on Friday to discuss a U.N. commission report on Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank of Jordan. Dr. Hazem Nuseibeh, Jordan's permanent representative to the world organisation, told the Jordan Times today. Dr. Nuseibeh met yesterday with Security Council President, Mr. Peter Florin of East Germany, to decide on the meeting date. The meeting is expected to begin Friday afternoon with Dr. Nuseibeh as the first speaker. The Security Council is expected to meet on Monday to discuss a request by the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO) representatives here for a review of the situation in the occupied West Bank town of Hebron, the settlement of which by Jews was approved last week by the Israeli cabinet.

Iranian aide reveals budget for 1980

ASCUS, Feb. 19 (R) — Syria will spend 54.9 per cent of its budget of over \$7 billion on defence, Finance Minister Al Saqqa said today. He said the overall budget stood at 10 million Syrian pounds (about \$7,225 million). It represented an increase of over six billion Syrian pounds over last budget. Dr. Saqqa told the People's Council (parliament) pending on increased defence potential and the fighting of the armed forces was up by 637 million pounds over last figure. The sum of 14,077 million pounds will be spent on military projects, with an increase of about 3,166 million over last year's allocation. Official sources said the government had earmarked 900 million pounds on subsidising basic needs. The budget estimated foreign loans and aid expected for 1980 at 9,920 million pounds.

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Bani-Sadr to inform Waldheim

Iran accepts information of probing Shah crimes

Feb. 19 (R) — Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said today he would send a telegram to Kurt Waldheim, President of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, accepting the information of the commission's inquiry into the crimes of the ex-Shah and American intervention in Iran. Mr. Bani-Sadr said. Asked if Iran had approved a package which would include the release of the hostages, held by militant students in the occupied embassy since Nov. 4, the president said: "That is for after-

wards." Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh, speaking at a press conference after returning from a three-nation European tour, described as "false hopes" suggestions that the hostages might be released during the commission's hearings. "The only thing at this time is the formation of the commission, studying the problem, finding the cause, and reporting to the United Nations. Then we will see what action can be taken," Mr. Qotbzadeh said.

"In my opinion, the release of the hostages depends on the extradition of the Shah," he said. The foreign minister said the commission was not part of a deal. "It was what we suggested a long time ago," he said.

Mr. Qotbzadeh said he hoped the commission would arrive in Tehran in the next few days, and added that it would be held entirely in Tehran. Asked how long it would take to complete its work, he said "a couple of weeks would be sufficient."

Mr. Qotbzadeh said it was a probability that embassy hostages would give evidence to the commission, but "testifying is not releasing them."

He did not confirm the composition of the U.N. commission, but he described its members as reliable people who have been fighting against the violation of human rights.

Reliable sources at the United Nations have said the commission will consist of five members, of Algerian, French, Sri Lankan, Syrian and Venezuelan nationality.

The members were active before the fall of the Shah's regime in trying to release political prisoners in Iran, Mr. Qotbzadeh said.

A United Nations spokesman said yesterday that the U.N. had approved the membership of the commission, and that Dr. Waldheim was working on "purely technical aspects" of a package deal aimed at securing the release of the hostages.

Tehran had accepted it orally, but not officially, he said.

Mr. Qotbzadeh again denied today's reports from France that he twice met U.S. presidential aide Hamilton Jordan at the Paris home of an Argentine businessman.

He said the reports were "absolutely false" adding that "I never heard his name until they told me it."

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Khomeini appointed six members to Iran's guardian council, which will be set up to protect the Islamic constitution.

The appointments, made by the 79-year-old revolutionary leader from the Tehran hospital where he is recovering from a heart complaint, followed his designation today of President Bani-Sadr as commander in chief of the armed forces.

President Bani-Sadr's appointment as armed forces chief followed a five-day sit-in at Tehran University mosque by disgruntled armymen demanding a purge of senior officers and the creation of Islamic armed forces councils.

The protesters, who ended their occupation yesterday with a threat of more action if Mr. Bani-Sadr did not meet their most urgent demands within a week, received an assurance from Ayatollah Khomeini last night that their grievances would be investigated.

Mr. Bani-Sadr has pledged to overhaul the armed forces on Islamic lines and has said a delegation is already working on the problem and may report within two weeks.

Another domestic conflict appeared defused today when striking employees at the revolutionary prosecutor's office, who have accused their boss, Ayatollah Ali Ghodussi, of supporting traitors, agreed to hold talks with him.

Islamic Republic printed documents today, purporting to show that Ayatollah Ghodussi ordered restrictions on the assets of officials of the former Shah's regime lifted.



Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf addressing his first news conference in Amman Tuesday. During the conference, the prime minister described the raising of the Israeli flag over Israel's embassy building in Cairo as a 'big setback for our national cause.' He said "Our people and nation have the ability to overcome such setbacks, take the initiative to correct things and recover the rights of the Arab Nation within the context of a just and lasting peace." The establishment of an Israeli embassy in Cairo was all the more painful because it was at the expense of Palestinian and Arab rights, he added. See story on page 2.

Carter adheres to U.S. deadline on Afghanistan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (Agencies) — President Carter said today his deadline for a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan "will not be changed."

Mr. Carter spoke shortly after U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance left for a European tour aimed at coordinating the disjointed western allied response to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. The tour, which will take Mr. Vance to Bonn, Rome, Paris and London, is a hastily rearranged version of a planned five-way foreign ministers meeting which failed to come off after France refused to take part.

The president reported his strong criticisms of the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan while at the same time saying he remained committed to the SALT II strategic arms limitation treaty signed by Washington and Moscow last June.

Mr. Carter said his retaliatory actions against the Soviet Union, including an embargo on most grain sales and on exports of high technology, were designed to preserve peace.

After repeating the warning in his State of the Union address last month that the United States would use military force if necessary to protect the Gulf area, the president declared: "We are capable today of responding to any threat to peace in any area of the world."

In Rome, the European Common Market today adopted a British proposal that Afghanistan should be declared a neutral state outside the realm of competition between the big powers. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who launched the idea at a one-day meeting of EEC foreign ministers, told reporters such a move could enable the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan "on a perfectly respectable basis."

West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher said he would discuss the proposal with Mr. Vance, who begins his tour of European capitals in Bonn tonight.

The EEC agreed that all states must respect "the full sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Afghanistan and refrain from any interference in its internal affairs."

Arafat decides against paying visit to Japan

TOKYO, Feb. 19 (AP) — Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat has decided against paying a visit to Japan because he did not receive a formal invitation from the government, PLO sources said today.

Mr. Arafat had been tentatively scheduled to visit Japan in April or May. A visit by the PLO leader has been in the works since last June when a Japanese parliamentary delegation promoting friendship with the Palestinians invited him.

"Mr. Arafat will not be coming to Japan because he did not receive any commitment from the foreign ministry," Mr. Sathi Abdul Hamid, director of the PLO office in Tokyo, said.

Japanese newspapers had speculated that former Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, now on an official visit to the Middle East as a special envoy of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, would meet with Mr. Arafat. But the Japanese foreign ministry said it was "unaware of such plan." Newspapers further suggested that if such a meeting took place, it would amount to virtual recognition by Japan of the Palestinian organisation.

The government at present does not recognise the PLO but has actively engaged in stepping up its contacts as a result of lobbying by leaders of Arab oil producing states.

Foreign ministry officials said today they "would have no objection" to a visit by the PLO leader but were not considering issuing him with an official invitation this time.

Meanwhile, Israel's ambassador to Japan, Mr. Zvi Kedari, lodged an oral protest with the government over Mr. Arafat's proposed visit. "We will be very happy if Mr. Arafat does not come," the ambassador said.



Former Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, waves as he leaves Tokyo Tuesday for the United Arab Emirates on the first leg of his 25-day tour of the Middle East and Southwest Asia. He is going there as Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's special envoy. He will then visit Iraq, Oman, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, India and Iran. The foreign ministry said the tour was designed "to strengthen friendly and cooperative relations with these countries and to explore measures that Japan may take for the promotion of peace and stability in these regions, thereby helping to formulate Japan's future policies towards them."

McHenry fails to win W. Bank support Nablus, Ramallah, Bireh Arabs stage general strike

TEL AVIV, Feb. 19 (Agencies) — Mr. Donald McHenry, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, met in occupied Jerusalem today with three Pales-

tinian leaders, but apparently did not convince them to support a U.S.-backed plan for Palestinian self-rule in territories occupied by Israel.

On Monday, Mr. McHenry met with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and reportedly sounded him out on possible negotiations with Palestinian leaders.

During today's meeting, Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij said the Palestinians stressed their opposition to the autonomy plan being negotiated by Israel, Egypt and the United States and firmly rejected Jewish settlements in occupied territories.

He also said he told Mr. McHenry any negotiations on Palestinian self-rule must include the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Israel has steadfastly refused any contacts with the PLO.

After today's luncheon meeting, Mr. McHenry said: "I understand their feelings. I understand their observations on the situation which exists here."

Other Palestinian leaders invited to meet Mr. McHenry, on a fact-finding tour of the Middle East boycotted the meeting, the state radio reported.

Mr. Anwar Nuseibeh, a leading West Bank attorney and former Jordanian defence minister, told reporters before the meeting that he agreed to the meeting because Mr. McHenry was ambassador to

the United Nations, and was not coming to negotiate about Palestinian autonomy.

Mr. Nuseibeh refused to meet U.S. special Mideast Envoy Sol Linowitz, representing Washington in the autonomy negotiations with Egypt and Israel, because "Linowitz came to conduct negotiations within a specific framework which I do not accept," Mr. Nuseibeh said.

Also attending the meeting with Mr. McHenry was former Jordanian parliament speaker Hikmat Al Masri.

"We do not accept the Camp David accords. We do not accept self rule as a basis for negotiations," Mr. Nuseibeh said.

All Palestinian leaders have rejected the Camp David accords signed by Egypt, Israel and the U.S. to grant autonomy for the Palestinians of occupied Arab territories.

Mr. Al Masri said: "We are not optimistic about the U.S. position, because the U.S. still supports Israel although it is against the unification of Jerusalem and settlements (on occupied Arab land)."

Meanwhile, Arabs in three West Bank towns staged commercial and school strikes to protest Israel's refusal to permit a



Anwar Nuseibeh

meeting of 5,000 invited guests to a Palestinian meeting at occupied Jerusalem's Al Aqsa Mosque.

Shops, offices and schools closed in Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh after the supreme Muslim Council decided yesterday to call off the rally, billed by its sponsors as "the Palestine National Conference."

The meeting, due to have been held today in Arab East Jerusalem, was cancelled after Israeli occupation authorities clamped a travel ban on West Bank mayors who were to have been key speakers.

The military spokesman said (Continued on page 3)

Syria threatens to strike Lebanon's right-wing if it attacks West Beirut

BEIRUT, Feb. 19 (Agencies)

— Syria will strike against Lebanon's right-wing militias if they attack leftist-dominated West Beirut, Syrian Premier Abdul Rauf Al Kasm said in an interview to be published tomorrow.

Dr. Kasm told the independent newspaper Al Anwar that Syria did not want to destroy the Falangists or any other right-wing Lebanese parties.

"The Falangists and others remain acceptable as long as they are acceptable to the Lebanese people and Syria has nothing to do with that..."

But if these militias try to be the Israeli dagger in our backs we are entitled to strike at them and we shall do so unequivocally," Dr. Kasm was quoted as saying.

"If the (right wing) militias try to strike the western side (of Beirut), we shall strike at them," the premier said.

Syrian troops fought a six-day battle with Falangist forces in northern Lebanon last week.

Commenting on his country's recent decision to withdraw troops from Beirut, Dr. Kasm said "The redeployment decision is final. It may be postponed for some time but it will be carried out because of national necessities."

Asked if the Syrian withdrawal could mean an increase in violence in Lebanon, which has been torn apart by civil strife for the past five years, Dr. Kasm replied: "We cannot assume the responsibility for security in Lebanon indefinitely."

Syria has had a 30,000-strong peace-keeping force stationed in Lebanon under an Arab League mandate since it intervened to help end the 1975-76 civil war.

Yesterday the Syrian premier, who took office on Jan. 15, said his country would maintain its peace-keeping role in Lebanon.

In South Lebanon, Palestinian positions and militia emplacements in the border strip were locked in a nightlong artillery duel, witnesses reported.

Militia gunners of Lebanese renegade army major Saad Hadad shelled the market town of Nabatieh, 20 kilometres west of Israel's border.

About 12 houses were heavily damaged at Al Bayyadeh, a Nabatieh fringe village. No

casualties were reported.

Military sources reported a burst of artillery fire by Israeli-backed rightist militia gunners aiming at two Palestinian refugee camps round Tyre in South Lebanon this morning.

The Lebanese government has begun a relief operation to get supplies to thousands of refugees who fled their homes to escape fierce artillery battles in the north all last week.

Officials said a batch of 1,000 blankets and 500 mattresses have been dispatched to the rugged Batroun province where right-wing Falangist militiamen battled with Syrian troops and supporters of ex-president Suleiman Frangieh.

Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss

today instructed Labour and Social Affairs Minister Nazem Al Qadri to take immediate steps to provide relief supplies for the victims of the clashes.

The snow-capped area has been without power and food supplies for several days.

Two days ago Lebanese President Elias Sarkis announced an initiative aimed at achieving national entente in the country.

The fighting in the north was the latest round in a bitter feud between two rightist groupings, the Frangieh and the Falangists. The vendetta dates back to a massacre in June, 1978, of 32 Frangieh supporters, including the former president's son, his wife and daughter. The Falangists were blamed for the attack.

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PM has frank first meeting with local press

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

AMMAN, Feb. 19 — No one is detained or serving a term in prison in Jordan purely on the basis of his political beliefs, the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, said here today.

Sharif Abdul Hamid was addressing local journalists and correspondents of Arabic publications at his first press conference since he was named to head the cabinet two months ago.

In his opening remarks, the prime minister recalled that he had promised frank and open government and had pledged to level with the public and the press. In a free-ranging, no-holds-barred (if friendly) discussion with the pressmen, Sharif Abdul Hamid fielded questions adroitly for about an hour. He was fully at ease throughout.

The controversial question came at the end of the meeting: Are there political prisoners in Jordan? The prime minister was ready for it. There is a very small number, he replied, of detainees and people serving sentences whose offences relate to national security matters.

"No one in Jordan is under arrest or faces trial for his political beliefs," he stressed. "It is only when someone breaks the law or violates the constitution that he is detained or tried."

A number of people who were detained for national security reasons have already been released, he said. The few who are still being held will be either

released once investigations are completed or put on trial. The government has asked the security forces to look into the cases of such people without delay.

The prime minister said the purpose of today's get-together with the press was to "look at where we stand." Public problems are not the exclusive province of the government, he said; society as a whole must deal with them.

Jordan's basic economic problem is the deficit in the budget, and the country's dependence on foreign aid, he said. This calls for a collective effort to overcome the existing gap. A reorganisation of domestic agencies in charge of collecting government revenues, and a better exploitation of national resources, are required, he added.

Dependence on foreign aid need not be Jordan's inescapable fate, he said. The problem is that economic growth and social development in Jordan are creating exaggerated expectations among the public. "Ours is a country whose aspirations are far greater than its resources," he added.

Jordanians need to change their patterns of consumption, Sharif Abdul Hamid said. Rampant consumption must be curtailed and production must be increased. There are no magic solutions — only painstaking and long-term answers.

The government is now consulting with labour unions and encouraging restraint in wage demands. Consumer-protection agencies are being encouraged.

The government is keeping a tight control on strategic consumer goods, trying to protect people with limited incomes, improving services such as health and education and promoting cooperative associations and housing schemes.

As things stand now, the prime minister said, it looks as though the government will be paying JD 14 million in food subsidies this year and even after the increase in the retail prices of petroleum products, the state expects to have to



Sharif Abdul Hamid

shell out JD 31 million in fuel subsidies during 1980.

Sharif Abdul Hamid said in answer to a question that scientific studies to determine the presence of oil in Jordan had been completed, and that exploration for oil was about to begin. The studies, which he described as excellent, showed that there might be oil in Jordan but there was "no conclusive evidence" to that effect. The next step will be to drill several experimental wells, he said.

The government is trying to update the income tax law to make it more equitable and efficient. Sharif Abdul Hamid said he hopes the law will be amended fairly soon.

He also spoke of the formulation of a strict monetary policy to soak up liquidity in the domestic economy and to secure funds for productive ventures.

In answer to a question about the lack of progress in setting up the Irbid Industrial Estate, the prime minister noted that the Industrial Estates Corporation had been formed and that work was about to begin on the first stage of the Amman Industrial Estate at Sahab. Irbid's turn will

come next, he said.

Concerning the Citizens' Complaints Bureau, or ombudsman's office which was set up recently, Sharif Abdul Hamid said the office had received 604 complaints by Feb. 14, and these complaints concerned almost all government departments. He mentioned that there were 76 complaints about the Ministry of Education and an equal number about the Passports Department. There were only five complaints against the Customs Department, 16 against the Ministry of Finance and 12 against the Income Tax Department.

The prime minister added that the government was preparing a draft law for the establishment of a tribunal which will act as a watchdog over the civil service. The draft law will be put before the National Consultative Council when it is ready, he added.

He reiterated the government's respect for the independence of the judiciary. He added that the number of specialised courts should be reduced, the law should be unified and applied to all impartially and the delay before cases can be heard in court should be significantly reduced. New blood and a new mentality were needed in the judiciary system, he said. But reforms must come from within the judiciary and not from the executive branch of government, he stressed, at the same time expressing high confidence in the ability of the Judiciary Council—which appoints and promotes judges—to do what is necessary.

In answer to a complaint that much-publicised plan to overhaul state-run education would leave 30 per cent of high school age students without schools and introduce fees in government-run secondary schools, Sharif Abdul Hamid said the whole matter was still under consideration and no decisions had been made yet.

He stressed, however, that education would have to be reoriented away from theoretical studies to technical and professional training to produce the type of skills needed by the economy and Jordan's development plans.

Commenting on recent criticisms in the press of the longer school day, which has been introduced in some government schools, he said that curricula needed to be revised and school education should not be only academic. Values such as good citizenship, must be included through school activities, he stressed. Vocational and industrial training schools must be set up as alternatives to regular high schools.

On foreign affairs, in answer to a question about the Jordanian government's position on the raising of the Israeli flag over the Israeli embassy in Cairo on Monday, he described it as a "big setback to our national cause."

He added, however: "Our people and nation have the ability to overcome such setbacks, take the initiative to correct things and recover the rights of the Arab Nation within the context of an honourable, just and lasting peace."

The raising of the Israeli flag in Cairo was all the more painful because it was at the expense of Palestinian and Arab rights, he added.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Deifallah Hmoud, a former cabinet member and the owner of a weekly news magazine, expressed appreciation for the exchange of views on behalf of the press.

He noted, however, that it is very well to tell people they have to change their patterns of consumption; but top government officials are themselves guilty of conspicuous consumption. He added that he did not exempt himself from this.

Referring to the cabinet's attempts to find new venues for popular participation in government, he suggested that the prime minister and cabinet should meet more frequently with the press. He suggested that one meeting of this nature every fortnight might result in a form of communication with the public that is as effective as the government's weekly meetings with the National Consultative Council.

He further suggested amendments to the publications law that would remove the remaining

impediments to the freedom of the press.

Also taking part in today's meeting with the press were Minister of Supply Jawad Anar and Minister of Industry and Commerce Ali Nsour. Minister of Information Sa'id Tal was also present.

Hussein sends cable to Khaled

AMMAN, Feb. 19 (JT) — His Majesty King Hussein today sent a cable to King Khaled Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia wishing him good health and a speedy recovery. The Saudi monarch has been admitted to hospital for medical checkups. The King said that he was deeply concerned on hearing the news, and expressed the hope that King Khaled will soon assume his duties and the leadership of his people.

Price of rice lowered to 160 fils/kg.

AMMAN, Feb. 19 (JNA) — The Minister of Supply, Dr. Jawa Anani, today issued an order reducing the prices of all types of rice imported by the Ministry of Supply to 160 fils per kilogram, a reduction of 20 fils/kg. The decision comes into force as of Wednesday, Feb. 20. The decision, which also fixed the wholesale price of rice at JD 145 per ton delivered at the warehouses of the ministry of supply will be valid from Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Dr. Anani said that the ministry's decision to cut the price of rice by 20 fils per kilogram is in line with the government's policy of relieving the burdens on consumers. He added that with this decision, the government would itself be bearing financial burden in subsidising bread, fresh meat, sugar and rice.

Issues and answers

PRIME MINISTER Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf's meeting with the local press yesterday was yet another encouraging indicator of the frankness and forthrightness with which the two-month-old government seems prepared to deal with public issues.

We would take up the suggestion that such exchanges should become more regular fixtures than they have been in the past, taking their place alongside the government's other efforts — through the National Consultative Council, the Citizens' Complaints Bureau and consultations with mass organisations — to engage in a permanent dialogue with the people of Jordan.

However, if this is to happen, we would submit that the burden resting on the government to respond satisfactorily to questions of public concern must be matched equally by a readiness on the part of the public and its representatives (in the NCC, in community bodies and other mass organisations and in the press) to articulate those concerns adequately.

It is no good cornering the prime minister every fortnight if all that is sought from him is a comment on the price of fresh chickens in Suweileh. We are not suggesting that this was the level of the questioning yesterday, but we are suggesting that everyone in Jordan could benefit from taking a somewhat longer-range view of things at this juncture in the country's history.

There has been too much of a tendency in the past to hold the government collectively responsible for the most picaresque of public concerns.

The prime minister and his cabinet members bring versatility and experience to their present positions. But the government mechanism over which they preside, down through the ministries to the local level, will never acquire the degree of efficiency and responsiveness which we would demand of it unless we, the people, are prepared to put its machinery to the test.

In its national as well as its Arab and international contexts, Jordan is at something of a turning point. Its citizenry must raise their sights a bit from their own petty and parochial concerns; that, for example, is the challenge facing every one of us in responding to the government's admonishments regarding energy conservation and less extravagant patterns of consumption.

The government is no longer purely a provider of services. National duty is a two-way street. If the government is willing to provide the answers, it is up to us to raise the issues.

New finds at Pella announced

AMMAN, Feb. 19 (JT) — A number of tombs and decorated marble slabs dating back to the Middle Bronze Age (1900 to 1100 BC) have been discovered at the site of Pella, near the village of Tabagat Fahl in the northern Jordan Valley.

This was revealed today by the Department of Antiquities, marking the end of the second season of archaeological excavation at the site. The digging was a joint project of the department and a team from the University of Sydney. A department spokesman said that the season's finds also include an ancient Roman temple built on top of a ridge running parallel to the Tabagat Fahl ridge.

The Australian team last year carried out several seasonal digs in four main areas at Tabagat Fahl in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities and a British team.

The department will now start restoration work to preserve the new finds at the site, according to the spokesman.

Jordan signs agreement to get FAO assistance in olive growing

AMMAN, Feb. 19 (JT) — Jordan will receive technical assistance from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to develop olive tree cultivation, according to an agreement signed between the two sides today.

Minister of Agriculture Qasem Al Rimawi, who signed the agreement for Jordan, told the Jordan Times that the FAO will be providing Jordan with all the necessary technical assistance for producing olive saplings, extending olive tree planting in Jordan and introducing modern methods of harvesting olives. The FAO will also be responsible for providing training of staff to work in this field, the Minister said.

It is hoped that Jordan will come to serve as a Middle East technical research centre for olive horticulture, he added.

With the signing of the agreement Jordan will be joining 17 other countries around the Mediterranean which are included in the FAO programme. A senior FAO official who is now visiting Jordan signed the agreement for the U.N. agency.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: Three significant events, deserving of contemplation by Arabs, took place on Monday: one in Amman, the second in the occupied Arab territories and the third in Cairo.

In Amman, the National Consultative Council listened to a statement by the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, in which he stressed the Jordanian government's determination to go ahead with taking all possible measures—political and diplomatic—to confront the Israeli settlement attacks on the city of Hebron and to bring up the matter in international circles.

In the West Bank and the Gaza Strip the Israeli authorities imposed house arrest on mayors there, thus preventing the convening of a Palestinian National Conference which was scheduled to take place yesterday at Al Aqsa Mosque. The conference was planned in solidarity with the people of Hebron, and to reaffirm the determination of our people in the occupied Arab territories to resist the Israeli settlement policy.

In Cairo, the flag of the Zionist entity was officially hoisted over its embassy there, while Arab student girls in a nearby building wept and Egyptian citizens described the day as a sad one.

The three scenes on Monday should provide impetus for united Arab action and further efforts in the Arab cause. The hoisting of the enemy's flag over Cairo should not weaken our nation, and the Arabs should consider the time element, benefit from these experiences and take steps more concrete than expressions of sadness.

AL DUSTOUR: There is nothing new in the American attitude today: nothing that transcends the Camp David framework, despite the many changes that have taken place in the international situation, and which undoubtedly prove that the U.S.—due to its commitment to a short-sighted policy—has started to lose its position in more than one area in the world.

In spite of the admittance of American strategists—with President Carter foremost among them—of the significance of relations between the Arab and Islamic worlds on the one hand and the U.S. on the other the U.S. American administration's approach to building up these relations cannot be accepted. It is neither logically nor operationally acceptable as long as it is based on frightening the Arabs with the dangers of the Soviet threat and on an American intention to intervene militarily and defend the Gulf as if it were one of America's own oil-producing states.

When will the U.S. wake from its erroneous dreams about the positions of Arab and Islamic countries and outgrow its superficial views of the Palestinian issue?

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, Feb. 19 (JT) — His Majesty King Hussein today received the credentials of three new ambassadors to Jordan. They were the Iraqi Ambassador, Mr. Sabah Ibrahim Al Hourani, Greek Ambassador Constantinos Iliopoulos and Belgian Ambassador Henry Segesser. Speaking at the presentation ceremonies at Raghadan palace, King Hussein expressed the hope that the three ambassadors will work towards further strengthening their countries' relations with Jordan. Attending the ceremonies were the chief of the Royal Court, the court minister, the chief chamberlain and the minister of state for foreign affairs.

AMMAN, Feb. 19 (JNA) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) is calling for a meeting in Amman early in April to discuss the possibility of drawing up a geological map showing the location of mineral resources in the Arab World, the CAEU's Secretary General, Dr. Fakhr al Qadouri, said today. He said he has sent the proposal to the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Arab Fund for Economic Development, the Arab Mining Company and the Federation of Arab Geologists. Such a map, he said, will help to determine development requirements in the Arab World, help economic integration among Arab states and encourage more investment in Arab mining projects.

AMMAN, Feb. 19 (JNA) — The Amman Municipality has received an invitation to participate in the sixth conference of the Organisation of Arab Cities, a Municipality spokesman said today. The conference, to be held in Doha, is scheduled to open early in March.

AMMAN, Feb. 19 (JNA) — The cabinet yesterday formed Jordan's delegation to the Arab Health Ministers' conference to start in Tunis on March 5. The delegation will be headed by the Health Minister, Dr. Zuhair Malhas. According to another cabinet decision, Jordan will participate in this year's Algiers international fair, which will open on Sept. 5.

AMMAN, Feb. 19 (JNA) — The total number of non-Jordanian labourers who obtained work permits in Jordan last month was 2,637, a Labour Ministry source said today. According to the source the labourers come from 36 Arab and foreign nations.

AMMAN, Feb. 19 (JT) — A two-storey house in Swileh and another in the town of Turrah near Ramtha both collapsed yesterday due to the continuous heavy rainfall over the past two days, according to the local press. The report said civil defence officers helped in immediately evacuating the two houses, and no casualties were reported.

AMMAN, Feb. 19 (JNA) — The non-resident Hungarian Ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Z. Zsigmond, today visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and met with its director, Dr. Albert Butros. The ambassador was briefed on the RSS's various activities and future plans. He and Dr. Butros also discussed technical and scientific cooperation between Jordan and Hungary.

AMMAN, Feb. 19 (JNA) — A spokesman for the Public Security Directorate said today that a total of 14 incidents occurred in Jordan

in the past 24 hours, resulting in the deaths of two persons and the injury of four others. Among these, he said, there were six road accidents.

AMMAN, Feb. 19 (JNA) — A statistical bulletin released by the Ministry of Education reveals that there are 523,451 students in Jordan this scholastic year. They include 277,870 males and 245,581 females. According to the bulletin there are now 2,098 schools in Jordan.

AMMAN, Feb. 19 (JNA) — The director of boy scout training at the general secretariat of the Arab scouting committee, Mr. Farouq Farhali, arrived here today on a visit to Jordan for talks with leaders of the boy scouting movement and officials at the Youth Organisation on the possibility of convening a symposium in Jordan for Arab scouting trainers during next April. Mr. Farhali's two-day visit is part of a tour that will take to Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia and Libya.

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Music education in Jordan: Home-grown teachers

By Fawzia Mai
Special to the Jordan Times

*NOTE: This is the second article in an eight-part series on Jordan.

It is widely believed that musical instruction of any kind is not available at government schools in Jordan, and that private schools have a monopoly on the music. To what extent

is this concerned mainly with the East Bank of the Jordan? Though there has been a considerable musical instruction in Amman, the capital, and in the West Bank, the situation is not the same. In Amman, for example, the St. Joseph's School for Boys, both in the city and in the suburbs, offer musical instruction. At the Al Najah School in Amman, one of the oldest and largest schools in the city, musical teaching is offered.

Before 1948, the Muslim Orphans in Jerusalem, and had a band. Those who first started the band came from the West Bank. There has been a revival in musical instruction in the schools in the East.

In 1969, the Ministry of Education sent Mr. Sami Qusari, a *talented* graduate musician, to Amman to study at the Amman Training College in Amman.

Mr. Qusari told the Jordan Times that the music teaching offered at an elective in Amman is not as good as it used to be. He is applying for it to determine if musical background, as submitted to a simple test, is between 10 and 20.

students are accepted in the course. This consists of solfège and music theory, Arabic rhythms and song, appreciation of music—Arabic as well as classical Western—knowledge of the different orchestral instruments, history of music in general and special teaching methods for music.

All students must study the piano. They can then choose another instrument, which can be lute, accordion or violin, these being the basic instruments used for Arabic music, which at the same time can be carried to a classroom.

Mr. Khoury stresses musical ability. This year, no candidate was chosen for the course, because none was found to have enough musical potential.

Music teachers have been graduating from the college since 1976, perhaps leading the readers to speculate that at least a score of government schools must be offering music classes by now.

However, despite Mr. Khoury's assurance to the Jordan Times that four or five schools do hold regular musical activity sessions (not classes), Dr. Mohammad Barqawi, the director of the Amman Teachers' Training College, added that none of the graduates are in fact teaching music. They teach anything but music, quite logically, since there is no music teaching curriculum set by the Ministry of Education. The Technical College attached to the Amman TTC does have a small band, but the instructor there picked up his musical knowledge from a source other than the TTC's music teaching course.

Dr. Barqawi also told the Jordan Times that on a recent visit to the TTC the new Minister of Education, Dr. Mohammad Nouri Shafiq, stressed that he intended to encourage the introduction of music education in government schools.

As it stands, however, seeing as there is still no music teaching in



The Rosary College school band playing at the graduation ceremony in 1978

government schools, what has been the use of this course at the TTC.

Music education did exist at some time in the past in Jordan, which is attested to by the presence of a number of aged and middle-aged Jordanians who are extremely competent musical amateurs.

However, very few of the old reputed private schools in Amman have managed to retain a semblance of musical activity after the recurrent wars in the area plunged the country into a cultural limbo, and only two or three schools have recently picked up the budding spirit of cultural renaissance. The College de la Salle and the Rosary College in particular.

The College de la Salle, a private boys' school in Jabal Hussein run by the Freres de la Salle, had the earliest school band in Amman. It was formed in 1967 by Karim Bawwab, who was a student at the college. Although the band engaged in a number of musical activities, only a select minority of students were involved. After Mr. Bawwab graduated from the American University of Beirut (AUB) as a civil engineer, he returned to work as a part-time music teacher at the college. The band picked up some momentum and had one of its most memorable performances at the Palace of Culture. But when Mr. Bawwab left de la Salle to join the Rosary College in 1976, things cooled down for a while.

This year, young, energetic South American monk, Frere Julio, was appointed to reorganise the music teaching and to involve a greater number of students. Four small sound-proof rooms were built by partitioning a large hall. They house two pianos, one electronic organ, one set of drums and guitars. Apart from the lesson hours, the rooms are kept open to all, especially during breaks so students can practice.

Regular courses were first started on Nov. 1, 1979, with 43 students from Elementary 5 up to Secondary 3. Demand, however, went on increasing, with the mothers of younger students asking why their sons could not study music. Consequently, by Dec. 1, the enrolment was stepped up to 73 students.

In addition, the teachers, all provided by the Gi. Rho. Ma. Music Centre, helped train a band of teenagers, formed of students who already knew some music, using the numerous instruments available at the school. This band was able to put on a musical performance on Christmas at the school. A second band is now being formed, this time made up of younger children, seven or eight years of age.

Most of the students are taking lessons in piano, electronic organ and guitar; there are also two studying the violin and one the

drums. A total of six teachers from Gi. Rho. Ma. teach at de la Salle in rotation. Although most of the students are beginners, Frere Julio and Mrs. Nancy Zanariri, Director of the Gi. Rho. Ma., expect that by next year a number of these students, especially those of piano, will be able to sit for the Associated Board of the Royal Colleges of Music examinations held through the sponsorship of the British Council.

In view of the success of this experiment, the Theodor Schneller School has also contacted Gi. Rho. Ma. Not only is it interested in a similar programme of practical music instruction, it has also suggested that Gi. Rho. Ma. provide teachers for regular music classes as part of the school's academic curriculum.

Although this is still only a project, if it succeeds the Schneller School will be the first in Jordan to have such courses.

Besides the teaching programme, the College de la Salle tries to enhance the students' exposure to live music by bringing in performers for a school concert whenever possible. The latest two performances in this series were by the Haya Trio, whom Frere Julio noticed after their appearance at the Haya Centre this summer. Fuad Malas (first violin), Ra'ed Malas (second violin), To'meh Bader (piano) and a drummer from the college played two classical pieces and a number of Arabic songs before 800 students from Elementary Four up to

Preparatory Three who clapped and sang along.

The Rosary College, situated in Shmeisani, is the only school in Amman which has a five-year music course and a school band that performs yearly at the graduation ceremony. The music classes, however, are extra-curricular.

Students who graduate from this five-year course no doubt have a right to be proud of their (and the school's) achievement, but how high is their standard of proficiency in music?

Two of their 1979 graduates who played in the band attempted to pursue their music education in Great Britain, only to be told they were as good as beginners and would have to study a number of years before being accepted in an intermediate school where they would have to spend a further two years at least preparing for entrance to a royal school of music.

One of them, Miss Mary Hallak, barely passed the Associated Board of the Royal Colleges of Music (UK) Grade II examination. Grade V is the minimum requirement for entrance to an intermediate college and Grade VIII for a royal school of music. The other girl, Miss Rula Qasmawi, went to an interview with an intermediate college in Britain, only to be told that even if she managed to work hard enough and study music in Britain, she would be shunned once back in Jordan since her level would be too high for any one else here to

appreciate. An unkind remark, perhaps, but the entire situation could have been avoided had Rula known about the poorly advertised Associated Board exams which have been offered at the British Council in Amman for the past three years.

What is the music education provided at the Rosary College? Mr. Karim Bawwab, the head of the music department at the college, told the Jordan Times that the five-year course starts at the Preparatory One level. Instruction in theory ends with chords and their inversions, and instrumental classes include not only the usual keyboard and percussion instruments and guitar, but also an admirably extensive variety of woodwind and brass instruments: the flute, clarinet, saxophone and trumpet.

The teaching method at the college is also unique in Amman; a group workshop method is used instead of the prevalent one-to-one private teacher-student teaching method.

Despite the apparent success of the music course, the problems are many. Parents resent having to pay a heavy fee for music lessons which they consider to be a pastime; and there is no way that the course could be integrated into the school curriculum. Mr. Bawwab says. Not only is a teacher's salary quite high (high demand against low availability), but since all music teachers in Jordan do something else for a living, they are therefore not available during regular school hours.

Another problem is the tendency of girls to choose the guitar or a keyboard instrument, which leads to a deficiency of woodwinds and brass in the school band. The college tried to remedy this by



Students from La Salle College practising during their spare time on the drums in the newly-built sound-proof rooms.

offering grants to candidates willing to take up the study of a woodwind or brass instrument, but this ploy has met with only mild success so far.

The lively school band is a pleasure to watch and to hear. Every member of the band was awarded a royal watch in 1976 by the late Queen Alia. The future of the band itself is in question this year as all the more talented girls have graduated and replacements have not been found. The school

band was founded in 1973 with only 13 members and grew to a peak number of 52 in 1977.

The Rosary College certainly has an outstanding standard of music teaching by Amman standards. Yet the circumstances that have forced the school to limit music lessons to high school instead of starting with elementary school may have given the students false hopes and an erroneous idea about their own level of proficiency in music.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Arabian Development and Investment	JD 1,000	1,000	1,550	1,550	1,550
Arabian Seas Insurance Co. Ltd.	JD 1,000	600	12,000	11,540	11,540
Petra Bank	JD 10,000	225	16,100	16,000	16,100
Bank of Jordan	JD 5,000	900	15,100	15,100	15,100
Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	2840	1,710	1,700	1,700
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	325	2,150	2,150	2,150
Jordan Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	19150	2,540	2,350	2,350
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	3600	1,510	1,510	1,510
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	180	16,000	16,000	16,000
Islamic Bank	JD 1,000	71373	3,020	2,980	2,980
Cairo Amman Bank	JD 5,000	700	15,500	15,400	15,450
Dar Al Dawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	4192	4,800	4,600	4,750
Dar Al Sha'ab	JD 1,000	500	1,080	1,080	1,080
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	28314	3,610	3,610	3,610
Jordan General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	3823	1,500	1,490	1,500
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	1700	1,080	1,050	1,080
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	89	29,100	29,000	29,100
Arab Company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1,000	525	1,590	1,590	1,590
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	11411	2,130	2,100	2,130
International Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	4540	1,040	1,020	1,040
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	231	21,000	21,000	21,000
Jordan Ceramic Industries Co.	JD 1,000	350	1,260	1,260	1,260
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	2005	0,990	0,980	0,990
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	300	0,920	0,920	0,920
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1,000	2600	1,250	1,250	1,250
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	975	3,400	3,400	3,400
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	5250	2,780	2,530	2,530
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	1727	10,600	10,350	10,600

Total Volume Traded on Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1980: JD 485,143

Total number of shares traded: 169,425

Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1986	JD 5,000	200	1010	5,050	5,050
1989	JD 10,000	600	6060	10,100	10,100

Total Volume Traded Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1980: JD 7,070

Total number of bonds traded: 800

TODAY'S WEATHER

Low clouds will increase during the day, and there will be scattered rain over most of the country. Winds will be westerly moderate. In Aqaba it will be partly cloudy with a probability of slight showers. Winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	low 4	high 10
Aqaba	10	20
Deserts	3	12
Jordan Valley	9	18

West Bank strike

(Continued from page 1)



Mayor Elias Frej.

Several clashes in Nablus and Al Bireh, but no arrests were reported.

The city is holy to both Muslims and Jews because it was the birthplace of Jesus Christ. The city is also a major center of the Palestinian resistance movement.

Others rejected the Camp David peace agreements and the proposed plan for autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and demanded a Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital.

Israel's Supreme Court today rejected an Arab appeal to halt work on a new Jewish settlement near Hebron.

Mayor Fahd Qawasmech and 24 Hebron residents appealed to the court, claiming ownership of 250 acres of land on Harsina Hill where Israel plans to build a 1,200-unit settlement about 1.5 kilometres from the Jewish suburb of Kiryat Arba.

The court claimed that the plaintiffs failed to prove ownership of the land, a court official said, and directed them to appeal to a military government board.

According to Israel Radio, the state attorney agreed to delay work on the site for five days while the Arabs filed their appeal.

Groundwork on the Harsina Hill project was started in early January as part of a plan to increase Kiryat Arba's 3,000 residents to nearly 10,000.

A curfew was put on Hebron earlier this month by the authorities after an Israeli soldier was shot and killed in the town centre. It was lifted last week.

The Arab town bitterly opposed an Israeli government decision reserving the right of Jews to live there. Other countries, including the United States, voiced official protests at the Israeli decision.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has asked Israel to refrain from implementing the cabinet decision 10 days ago which would allow Jewish families to move into the town.

"The settlements are an aggression," said Mr. Frej. "They should be stopped and immediately dismantled." About 11,000 Jews live in 35 West Bank settlements.



Rosary College's musicians at the 1979 graduation ceremony

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Winter Olympics results

LAKE PLACID, Feb. 19 (Agencies) — Only one man can beat silent Swede Ingemar Stenmark for the Olympic giant slalom title today — and that is Stenmark himself.

Six gold medals will be decided on the heaviest day of the games. But only the speed skating, with American Eric Heiden going for his third successive victory, can stop the glamorous alpine skiers from hogging the limelight.

Stenmark, possibly the least talkative man at the games, is unquestionably the most technically accomplished giant slalom and slalom skier in the world.

The statistics prove it. He has won a total of 46 World Cup races and has not been beaten in the giant for two years.

In the World Cup he has been super-consistent. But if there is a flaw in his make-up, it concerns his temperament rather than his skill.

Four years ago in Innsbruck he was a bundle of nerves and tossed away the chance of an Olympic title. This time he is an even flatter favourite but he cannot afford to repeat the error he made in the first run of the giant slalom yesterday.

That mistake cost Stenmark the three tenths of a second by which he trails leader Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein at the start of the second run.

Hans Enn of Austria is also ahead of him on first-run timings, but that would not nor-

mally bother Stenmark who has made a career out of demolishing opponents the second time around.

On the same Whiteface Mountain course at the pre-Olympics a year ago he was half a second behind on the first leg and wound up winning by over two seconds.

All Stenmark has to do is control his nerves. But that is not a problem facing Heiden, who looked utterly relaxed as he cruised through the 500 and 5,000 metres on his way to a stated target of all five speed skating gold medals.

These were supposed to be his weaker events, but the American looked unstoppable and is expected to be at least two seconds faster than his rivals in today's 1,000 metres.

The two Nordic gold medals could go to East Germany who will be looking for their first ever Olympic biathlon title and a third successive Nordic combination victory.

Frank Ullrich and Klaus Siebert incurred penalties for hasty marksmanship in the 20 kilometre biathlon, but they should be a threat in the 10-kilometre race.

In the Nordic combination, Ullrich Wehling set himself up for a third successive gold by taking the lead in the 70 metres ski jump. He goes into the second half of the combination, the 15 kilometre cross-country, as a firm favourite for the title.

East Germany will also be

looking for a gold in the two-man luge in which Hans Rinn and Norbert Hahn hope to follow up the individual victory of Bernhard Glass two days ago.

The Soviet Union should pick up their second figure skating title when world champions Natalia Linichuk and Gennadi Karponosov complete their ice dancing schedule.

But the men's short programme will be skated without world champion Vladimir Kovalev. The Russian withdrew with influenza yesterday, after East German Jan Hoffmann had taken the lead in the compulsory figures.

Russia, the United States and Sweden all remained undefeated in the Olympic hockey tournament, but the Soviets had quite a scare. Trailing 2-1 with 5:01 to play, they rallied on goals by Vladimir Krutov, Alexander Maitsev and Boris Mikhailov in 1:19 to defeat Finland 4-2. That averted what would have been the first Soviet Olympic hockey defeat in 12 years.

Buzz Schneider scored two goals as the United States routed Romania 7-2, while Sweden got three goals and an assist from Mats Ahlberg to wipe out winless Norway 7-1.

In yesterday's other hockey games, Canada shut out Japan 6-0, Holland topped Poland 5-3 and Czechoslovakia defeated West Germany 11-3.

Meanwhile, a controversy centring around former hur-

ling champion Wallie Davenport surfaced on the American bobsled team. Coach Gary Sheffield had attempted to re-shuffle the makeup of America's no. 1 sled team four days before the start of competition but was rebuffed by driver Bob Hickey.

"Bob Hickey wanted to keep the guys he had trained with all winter," said Sheffield. "There's really no dissension on the team. We wanted to make sure we had the best people in the start."

However, there was reported resentment against Davenport by other members of the team because the ex-

hurdler, a black man, had gone home just before the start of the games, preventing the American no. 1 sled from working out together, and because he referred to bobsledders as "rich and white" in a newspaper interview.

"That 'rich and white' stuff, that really fried everybody's mind," said Howard Siler, driver of America's no. 2 four-man sled. "That fried my mind. It's not true. It wasn't the thing to say. We're not rich and we have no racial problems here."



The Soviet Union's national ice hockey team is expected to win the gold medal in the Lake Placid Winter Games. The Soviets have not lost an Olympic hockey match in 12 years.



England defeat India

BOMBAY, Feb. 19 (R) — An unbroken opening stand of 98 between Geoff Boycott and Graham Gooch carried England to a ten-wicket win over India in the Golden Jubilee Cricket Test here today. India's hopes of setting England a reasonable second innings target disappeared in the opening few minutes of the fourth day's play when they lost their last two wickets for the addition of only one run. Resuming at 148 for eight they lost Shival Yadav to the first ball of the morning — caught by wicketkeeper Bob Taylor off Ian Botham. John Lever wrapped up the innings when he took a return catch to dismiss Dilip Doshi.

Botham, who rescued England's first innings with a hard hit 114, finished with seven for 58 for match figures of 13 for 106. He is the first player to capture more than 12 wickets in a Test in India. Taylor was England's other star performer. His catch today was his 10th of the match and took him past Australian Gil Langley's wicketkeeping test record of nine dismissals which has stood since 1956.

Indonesia backs Moscow Olympics boycott

JAKARTA, Feb. 19 (R) — The Indonesian government favours a boycott of the Moscow Olympics if Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan, Vice-President Adam Malik said in Jakarta yesterday. Speaking at a foreign correspondents' club lunch, Mr. Malik said the government had told the Indonesian Olympic Committee it was against sending a team to Moscow, but emphasised that it was up to the committee to decide whether or not to participate. According to the U.S. State Department, 24 nations have so far indicated they will follow a proposed U.S. boycott of next July's Moscow Olympics, but the uncertainty of the precise number will remain until May when the acceptance of invitations to Moscow is due. Answering questions, Mr. Malik said the recent recall of Indonesia's ambassador to Kabul could be interpreted as a sign that Indonesia was considering cutting diplomatic ties with Afghanistan.

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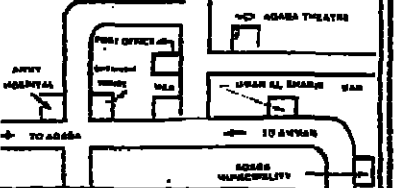
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لقد كنت في

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1980

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Get into the details of a course of action that you decided upon in the past few days. Do away with any wishful thinking and get into the specifics of whatever intrigues you. Success follows.

RIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Concentrate on finances how best to handle them today. Contact experts who give you excellent advice for more abundance.

AURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You are able to realize goals easily now that will be lasting in nature, so go for them in a sure way. Be with good friends.

EMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have to make a good if you are to have the goals that mean much to you. Confide in others. Listen to what an expert says.

ION CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You have 1 friends who will back you in almost anything you do in mind, so contact them early. State aims clearly.

IO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Gain the favor of bigwigs you so that you can get ahead faster in your creative work. Show your finest talents and capabilities.

IRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You have fine ideas for adding and should follow through with them, but be sure they are practical. Be deliberate, positive.

IBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be practical in handling and keeping promises. Avoid one who is a thorn in your side. Take no risks while out driving, even walking.

ORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Give more attention to work and you find associates cooperate better. Get community affairs that bring you greater prestige.

GITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Good time to accomplish much. Co-workers will cooperate with any of practical ideas. Relax in the evening.

PRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Show others you are their association. You can easily put your creative across via right channels. Improve credit rating.

QUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Plan how to improve home but get advice before you start. Evening fine inviting interesting, informative guests.

SCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Think of ways to have a relationship with daily allies. Plan time for going any information that is pertinent to your routines.



The world of art has seldom hesitated in the selection of its raw materials, and the use of steel is no exception. Recently, visitors to the International Art Fair in Cologne were treated to a steel sculpture (photo) by Horst Antes which may have taxed those minds which sought to decipher its message or theme. To be sure, the title of the piece, "Head and Arm" reassures most initial impressions. The smooth and facile result which Mr. Antes has wrought from steel, a material difficult to handle, is remarkable. (INP photo)

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Horri Arnold and Bob Lee

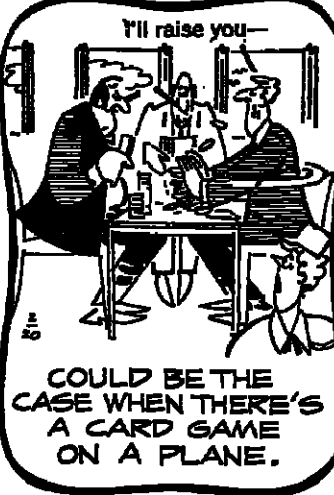
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YASSA

BLOIM

KATEIN

LOMOGY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE THE

Yesterday's Jumbles: YODEL CURRY FRUGAL TRIBAL
Answer: What the theatrical performance put on by the prisoners was - A "CELL" OUT

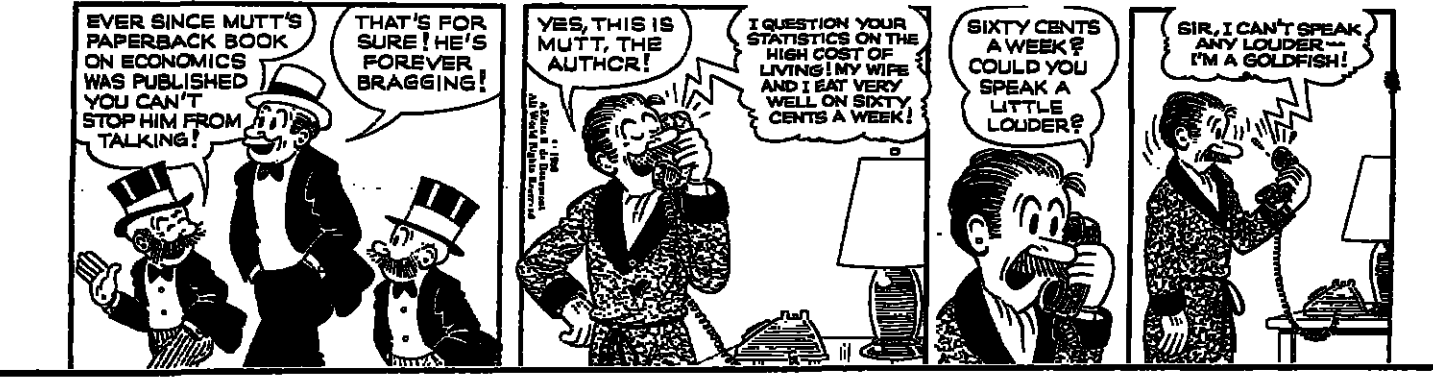
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Flintstones



GOREN BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN
D. OMAR SHARIF
By Chicago Tribune
South vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ A Q J 9 5
♥ K Q 8 4
♦ A 9 2
♣ 4

EAST
♠ 6 4 3 2
♥ 7 3
♦ 8 7 6 5
♣ 10 7 3

SOUTH
♠ K 10
♥ A J 10
♦ J 10 4 3
♣ A K 9 5

Lead: King of ♠.

Hand does not appear to be the sort of deal for dramatic doings. It's a gift to bridge collectors. Indeed, it is the hand we all claim we regularly at the rubber table. Nevertheless, when this hand was at a recent New York tournament, East was often cast in the role of

final contract varied the room, but six no was fairly popular. Mr. who obviously engaged dangerously, bid all y to a grand slam. The shown is certainly able and occurred at a time we were monitoring that North's raise

to four no trump was natural, not ace-asking. West led the king of diamonds—a doubtful choice, in our opinion. We would have selected a club despite South's opening bid—but in that case this column would never have been written.

Where the East players manifested no interest in the proceedings and allowed their gaze to wander around the room instead of concentrating on the matter at hand, inevitably a club or two was discarded when declarer ran his major suits. After five spades, four hearts and the diamond ace were in the bank, West was then caught in a squeeze. Declarer's last cards were the ace-king-nine of clubs, and West could not hold three clubs without letting go of his queen of diamonds, setting up dummy's nine as the thirteenth trick.

At those tables where East decided that he still had a task to perform, despite the fact that he had been short-changed, he felt that he might as well hang on to the only feature in his hand—the three clubs to the ten. Now, West could afford to hold on to the queen of diamonds and bare his club honors. Thus, South could not make more than twelve tricks, for East took the last trick with the ten of clubs.

An overtrick doesn't matter much at rubber bridge, but in a duplicate pairs tournament, limiting declarer twelve tricks earned East-West a respectable score.

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3	CHANNEL 6
5:30 Koran	6:30 French programme
5:45 Cartoons	7:00 News in French
6:10 Search and Rescue	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:20 Local programme	8:30 Control
7:10 Return to Peyton Place	9:10 A horseman riding by
8:30 News in Arabic	10:00 News in English
8:40 Arabic series	10:15 Eireland
10:15 Eireland	
11:10 News in Arabic	

Doctors:	Raghada (24771)
Amman:	Fayez (61627)
Fayez Jallouja (24027/51012)	Al Haditha
Al Haditha (23942)	Zarqa
Irbid:	Royal
Falhur Swelch (3240)	Taib
Zarqa	Amman (23230)
Abdul Karim Khassabneh (83022)	Khalid (23715)
Pharmacies:	Al Shabab (21091)
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BBC RADIO

GMT	13:30
04:15 Newsday	The Islamic Renaissance
04:30 Sounds that Sold a Million	14:15 Report on Religion
04:45 Financial News; Reflections	14:30 Off the Record
05:00 News; 24 Hours	15:00 Radio Newswatch
05:30 Nature Notebook	15:15 Talkback
06:00 Newsday	16:00 News; Commentary
06:30 Jazz for the Asking	16:15 Land and People
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08:00 News; Reflections	17:15 The Life and Times of the Orchestra
08:45 News; British Press Review	17:45 Sports Round-Up
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12:45 Sports Round-up	21:30 Talkback
13:00 News; 24 Hours	22:00 News; The World Today
	22:25 Book Choice; Financial News
	22:40 Reflections
	22:45 Sports Round-up
	23:00 News; Commentary

RADIO JORDAN

ARRIVALS:	DEPARTURES:
7:45 Doha, Kuwait	7:30 Beirut
7:50 Cairo (EA)	8:00 Agaba
8:25 Doha (AZ)	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
9:00 Jeddah	8:55 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Agaba	9:25 Rome (AZ)
10:00 Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJGF)	10:00 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:00 Beirut	11:00 Baghdad
12:00 Kuwait (KAC)	12:00 London
13:00 Bucharest, Larnaca (Taron)	13:00 Cairo
13:30 Baghdad (IA)	14:00 Kuwait (KAC)
14:00 Jeddah (SDI)	14:15 Larnaca, Bucharest (Taron)
14:30 Larnaca (CY)	14:30 Baghdad (IA)
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21:30 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (LH)	22:30 Doha, Muscat (RJ GF)
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THE Daily Crossword by Bert H. Kruse

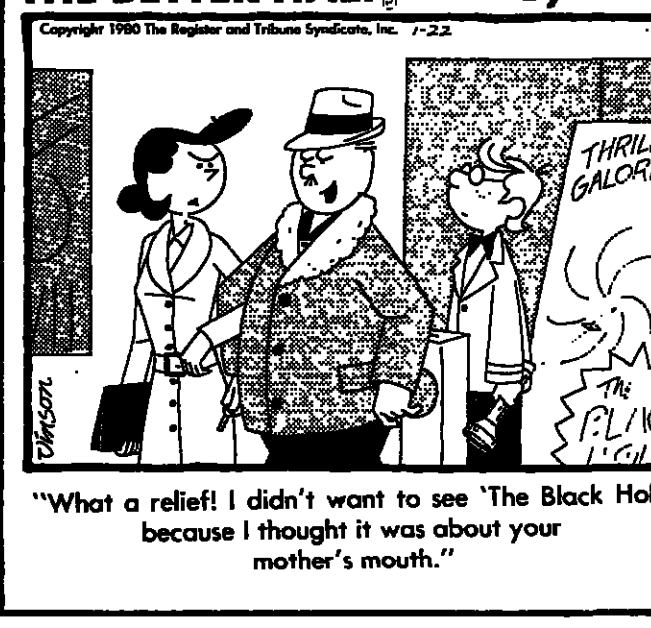
ACROSS	DOWN
1 Barrels	1 Secret org.
5 Guitar's cousin	2 Essayist
8 Cattle, to poet	3 Family group, in old Rome
12 Swiss paintings	4 Notices
14 Basketball team	5 Straighten
16 Eisenhower and others	6 —apple (African fruit)
17 Ralph of baseball	7 Engrave
18 Algonquians	8 Young animal's hide
20 Home of St. Francis	9 Religious picture
22 General Arnold's	10 Night sign
23 Comp. pt.	11 True being
24 Wind up	13 Indian title
26 Beverage	15 People on ice
	19 Mimic
	21 Like some wines
	25 Color
	27 Flowering

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77

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THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



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USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	2391-2
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	3691-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	3711-3
Police headquarters	591-1
Najdah roving patrol rescue police (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency	2111, 3777
Airport information (ALIA)	55205
Jordan Television	75111
Radio, English Section	741-24
Fire, fire, police	19
Fire headquarters	2190

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Hama Theatre	Tel. 226-448
Al Shab' An Gallery	226-527
Time (in Arabic)	96A
American Centre	552-862
Arab Cultural Centre	335-757
Bulgarian Cultural Centre	557-901
British Cultural Centre	335-944
Denmark Democratic Republic Cultural Centre	335-952
French Cultural Centre	330-604
Kabbani Theatre	222-01

Trudeau ousts Clark in Canadian elections

OTTAWA, Feb. 19 (R)—Mr. Pierre Trudeau swept back to power today after a break of only nine months, winning a 15-seat overall majority in Canada's general elections.

The flamboyant 60-year-old Liberal Party leader is expected to be sworn in as prime minister before the end of this month.

He ousted the Progressive Conservative Party of Mr. Joe Clark, who conceded defeat and bowed out as Canada's youngest prime minister.

Mr. Trudeau surprised cheering supporters when he used his victory speech to talk about foreign affairs. He said Canada had a role to fill between the two superpowers.

According to unofficial final returns, his Liberal Party made major gains in industrial Ontario to win 148 of the 282 seats in the lower house of Parliament.

The Progressive Conservatives captured 101 seats or 35 fewer than they held when Mr. Clark's government was defeated two months ago and brought about the election.

The third major party, the left-leaning nationalistic New Democratic Party (NDP), increased its strength by five to 32.

Mr. Clark, dejected but speaking forcefully, congratulated Mr. Trudeau on his victory and said he accepted the electoral defeat which ended his brief tenure in office.

The 40-year-old Conservative leader is expected to become leader of the opposition.

A jubilant Mr. Trudeau greeted cheering supporters with the words, "Welcome to the 1980s".

He hailed the United States as Canada's greatest friend and noted that Canada was situated geographically between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"Canada, like the rest of the

world, is very interested in the preservation of peace between these powers, and we see that as an important aspect of our role in the world," he declared.

One of Mr. Trudeau's first decisions will be on whether Canada should ask its athletes to boycott the Moscow Olympic Games, as Mr. Clark had pledged to do if Soviet troops were not out of Afghanistan by tomorrow.

During the election campaign, Mr. Trudeau declared himself for a boycott, but only if it had backing from many Third World countries as well as the West.

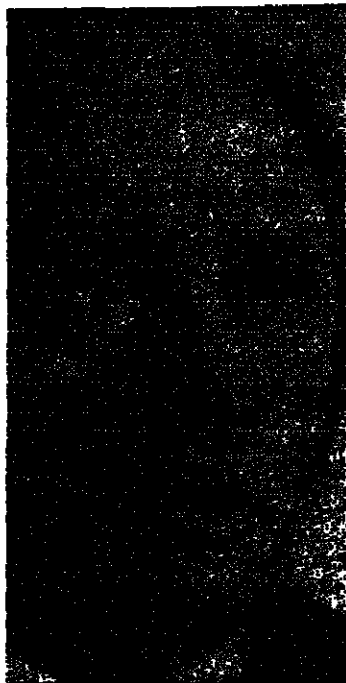
In his speech, he also tackled the problem of Quebec, which looks like being Canada's most difficult domestic issue in the months to come.

The Liberals won all but one of the 74 parliamentary seats from French-speaking Quebec in yesterday's voting. Mr. Trudeau said the lesson was that Quebecers knew they could be proud of being from Quebec and also be proud of being Canadian.

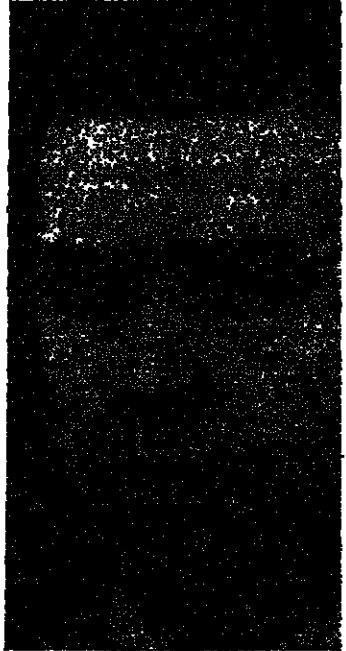
He faces a major challenge from Quebec's nationalist government under Premier Rene Levesque, which intends to put a plan for political secession from Canada, though retaining close economic links, before the people in a referendum next May or June.

Opposition to Quebec separatism has been a hallmark of Mr. Trudeau's politics since he entered parliament in 1965.

During his previous 11 years as prime minister, he clamped the province under emergency measures in October 1970 to tackle militant separatists who kidnapped a British diplomat in Montreal and a provincial minister.



Pierre Trudeau



Joe Clark

Yugoslavia, EEC could sign agreement 'soon'

BELGRADE, Feb. 19 (R) — Yugoslavia and the European Common Market (EEC) have made progress towards an agreement on economic cooperation in recent weeks and could sign an accord soon if certain questions are resolved, Yugoslav officials said.

EEC diplomats said they expected the agreement would be initiated in Brussels early next month and signed in Belgrade shortly afterwards.

The Community stepped up the pace of negotiations with Yugoslavia and offered improved terms on trade and industrial cooperation following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan last December. President Tito's illness has also added urgency to the negotiations.

EEC officials said earlier this month that the two sides had moved closer in a few weeks than in two years of previous talks.

The negotiations were discussed yesterday at a joint meeting of the Yugoslav federal councils on foreign relations and economic development. The meeting heard a report from minister without portfolio Mr. Stojan Andov, who had held talks with the EEC's external affairs commissioner in Brussels earlier this month.

The councils agreed that the negotiations had progressed and said an accord could be signed soon if a certain number of open questions were solved, according to the Yugoslav officials.

Communist but non-aligned Yugoslavia has condemned the Soviet action in Afghanistan. Its anxiety that the move could be a precedent for Soviet interference in its own internal affairs has been compounded by uncertainty over the country's future after President Tito's death.

The federal councils said that an agreement on economic cooperation with the EEC would be of mutual interest.

The 1976 joint EEC-Yugoslav declaration had set the framework for widened, balanced and stable economic cooperation between "socialist, non-aligned, European, Mediterranean, developing Yugoslavia—which is a member of the Group of 77 developing countries—and the EEC," they said.

EEC diplomats in Belgrade said a ministerial meeting between the two sides to discuss minor remaining problems would be held by the end of this month in Belgrade. They said the problems included Yugoslav demands for larger exports of agricultural products, such as veal, and some industrial products.

S. African marriage case spurs fresh attacks on apartheid system

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 19 (AP) — The wedding of Susan Green and Aubrey Jooste ended abruptly when a magistrate told them they were of different races and could not marry under South African law.

The magistrate said the bride, fair-skinned and red-haired, was classified as coloured (mixed race), according to her identity card. Mr. Jooste was classified white.

The case of Mrs. Green, a widow, is baffling. She was married for nine years to a white man, her sisters were classified as white and her children went to white schools.

Eight months ago, the government changed her classification to coloured without explanation, she said. A local official told her to send her picture to Interior Department authorities, who could correct the mistake.

She did and was sent a new identity card, which still identified her as coloured. Officials in Pretoria told her the decision was final.

The government refuses to say why it reclassified Mrs. Green. She claims it followed her dispute with a social worker who was upset that Mr. Jooste was living with her.

Last week, after newspaper stories on Mrs. Green's plight and

her suicide threats, the Interior Department said it would review the case.

The Mixed Marriage Law and another law called the Immorality Act are both intended to prevent miscegenation.

Last year, Prime Minister Pieter Botha surprised critics of apartheid by promising to consider changes in both laws, which are cornerstones of South Africa's internationally condemned system of segregation.

Violations of the Immorality Act — which presumably would include consummation of an illegal interracial marriage — are punishable by seven years' imprisonment.

Mr. Botha, following right-wing criticism, defended both laws at the opening of this year's parliamentary session. Internal critics said his slowness in pursuing racial reform was proof that his government's vow that "apartheid is dead" was just a public relations exercise.

Now, anti-apartheid groups, caught off guard last year by Mr. Botha's initiatives, have resumed strident attacks on his government. As has often been the case, church leaders were in the vanguard.

Mr. Botha, meanwhile, defended both anti-miscegenation laws as laws designed to prevent,

whites from exploiting defenceless blacks and coloured (mixed race) women.

He said a distinction might be drawn between the Immorality Act, which outlaws extramarital sex across the colour line, and the Mixed Marriage Act. He said a permit system might be set up to allow some mixed marriages.

An opposition member of parliament responded: "It is no good saying that we are going to improve the Mixed Marriage Act and the Immorality Act. Does that mean that Friday night is international night?"

Dr. Alex Boraine was referring to the government's earlier decision to grant "international status" to some hotels and restaurants, allowing them to admit blacks and coloureds to normally segregated facilities. Dr. Boraine's opposition party has criticised the government for its tendency to grant exemptions to racially discriminatory laws rather than eliminate the laws.

"The plight of Mrs. Green is a disgraceful blot on the face of South Africa," Dr. Boraine said. "She unfortunately is not alone, there are others like her."

"In the long term, all race classification must go if the government is sincere in its declared intention to move away from racial segregation."

Tito rallies slightly but overall condition described as grave

BELGRADE, Feb. 19 (R) — President Tito, still dangerously ill, rallied slightly today and doctors said his critically weakened kidneys were improving.

The tough 87-year-old communist leader seemed to be clinging tenaciously to life, almost a week after government leaders started urgent preparations for his funeral.

A medical bulletin, which still described his overall condition as grave, struck the most optimistic note in five days. It said his kidneys had responded to active therapy, and were now less troublesome.

Nevertheless, official sources said the situation remained tense and unpredictable.

The president has been gravely ill for ten days, following a sudden relapse when he seemed to be recovering from the amputation of his left leg on Jan. 20 to relieve a blocked artery.

With his kidneys practically out of action and his heart weakened, his condition deteriorated so badly that doctors feared last week that he was close to death. Official sources said then that hopes of recovery had been virtually abandoned.

He went through two especially critical phases, once in the middle of the week and again on Saturday, when doctors said his kidneys had weakened significantly. But by Sunday he was

beginning to show some improvement.

Although there was no confirmation, it was believed he was being kept alive with a dialysis machine to support his kidney functions by filtering unwanted matter out of the bloodstream.

While official sources still ruled out any chance of total recovery, they said it now seemed possible that his condition could be stabilised for weeks or even months.

His heart, described as generally robust despite some strain last week, remains a key factor. The sources said he had been drifting in and out of consciousness.

In today's bulletin, his team of eight doctors at Ljubljana, northern Yugoslavia, said "Problems of insufficient functioning of the kidneys are less evident after the application of active therapy." They said other forms of intensive treatment were also being applied.

Few details of his treatment since he went into hospital nearly seven weeks ago have been disclosed, but the sources indicated that various life support systems had been used.

Ordinary Yugoslavs have been reconciled to the likelihood of the president's death since doctors announced they were forced to amputate his leg to save his life. Now, they are marvelling at his powers of survival.

Of embarking on U.S.-inspired course of hostility Norway rejects Soviet charges

OSLO, Feb. 19 (R) — Norway today rejected Soviet charges that it was departing from its policy of not accepting foreign troops and nuclear weapons on its territory in peacetime.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda had referred to talks between Norway and the United States on the stationing of U.S. weapons and vehicles in Norway.

It had also referred to a NATO exercise, "Anorak express", in which some 18,000 troops will be deployed in north Norway later this month.

Pravda accused Norway of embarking on a U.S.-inspired course of hostility towards Moscow without thought for the possible consequences.

Asked to comment, Norwegian Defence Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg said the question of storing military equipment had been a subject of consultation for two years and was nothing new.

The storing of tactical nuclear weapons had not been raised in the consultations, he said.

Norway wanted to avoid asking allied forces to come to its assistance earlier than absolutely necessary to avoid an escalation of any crisis, the minister said.

Norway was therefore seeking to make its bases policy credible by storing heavy equipment in peacetime.

"Our policy of bases means that we have no foreign troops permanently stationed on Norwegian territory in peacetime," Mr. Stoltenberg said.

The storage of equipment did not in any way constitute foreign military bases, he added.

The bases policy and other self-imposed restrictions on Nor-

wegian and allied military activities in north Norway are the main elements of an overall policy which Norway hopes will keep tension low in the Nordic area.

The minister said it was the Norwegian government that must define the content of its policy of bases.

He also said NATO exercises of the "Anorak express" type had taken place regularly over a number of years and that the Soviet Union as usual had been notified in the normal way.

Referring to the joint talks, Pravda said Norway, with which it shares a 200 kilometre border, was transforming itself "into an arsenal of foreign offensive weapons openly aimed at the Soviet Union."

The establishment of a U.S. arms depot would complement similar Canadian and British depots to which the Norwegian Government had already consented, Pravda said.

"It is clear that from a military viewpoint, each foreign military stronghold is in effect a base regardless of the number of foreign military personnel present in it at each particular moment of time," it said.

It said the NATO manoeuvres in Norway later this month were intended to test the coordination of Norway's armed forces with those of its NATO allies "in repelling the mythical Soviet threat."

Pravda recalled that Norway had backed a NATO plan to station Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe aimed at the Soviet Union and had also backed President Carter's call for a boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games.

Norway's ruling Labour government was now aiding "the

adventurist line pursued by the Carter administration aimed at destroying international détente and unleashing a cold war."

Pravda said the Soviet Union had given no cause for such actions by Norway, which were at variance with the principles of goodneighbourliness, and had tried to solve problems through "mutual understanding and trust."

It went on: "It appears that trust and the spirit of accord for some reason do not suit the interests of a certain part of Norway's ruling circles."

"Some people in that country are inclined to join Washington's anti-Soviet course without giving thought to the possible consequences of the step," it said.

England's south coast threatened by cans of deadly chemicals from undetermined source

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP) — Canisters of deadly toxic chemicals being washed ashore along England's south coast did not come from a sunken Greek freighter as originally believed, the Trade Department said today.

But where the chemicals, including arsenic trichloride, came from remains a mystery. A department spokesman told the Associated Press: "We don't know where the canisters come from, but they don't appear to have come from the Greek ship."

Meanwhile, government fishery experts reported another dead whale washed ashore near Bournemouth, the sixth dead mammal found in the area in the last two weeks. Agriculture Ministry

World News Briefs

PANMUNJOM, Korea, Feb. 19 (AP) — North and South Korea agreed today on some minor procedural matters but failed to make a breakthrough in the key issues of venue and agenda for the proposed rapprochement meeting between their premiers. The two Koreas decided to hold the next preparatory session, third in a series, in this truce village on March 4 to seek agreement on the venue and agenda issues. Chief South Korean delegate Kim Young-choo renewed his earlier proposal that the premiers' meeting be held in Geneva or in any other third country. But his communist counterpart, Mr. Hyon Jun-guk, repeated that the meeting should be held alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul. He also rejected a South Korean request that the agenda for the premiers meeting be arranged fully by the current working-level negotiators to ensure efficient talks between their premiers.

MADRID, Feb. 19 (R) — Spain today denied reports that it might ask another Soviet diplomat to leave the country after expelling the Soviet embassy's second secretary and the Madrid director of the state airline Aeroflot for alleged spying last week. Official sources described as baseless reports from informed sources three days ago that Mr. Igor Ivanov, the embassy's political counsellor, was under investigation following alleged clandestine meetings with extreme left-wing groups in Spain. The sources also said the Spanish Foreign Ministry had rejected a protest note sent by the Soviet embassy following last week's expulsions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP) — U.S. President Jimmy Carter's plan to register women as well as men for a potential draft is getting its first hearing in Congress today before a House of Representatives subcommittee already opposed to the idea. The House Armed Services Personnel Subcommittee told Mr. Carter before he proposed draft registration of women that it was lined up six to three against the idea. Mr. Carter plans to use his presidential authority to renew registration of men. But he needs approval from Congress to change the law in order to register women as well. House opponents say it is pointless to register women when Mr. Carter and Congress agree they should not fight in combat. But Mr. Carter says women should be drafted and then assigned to non-combat jobs.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19 (R) — Former Indian external affairs minister Mr. Swaran Singh today announced he had joined Premier Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party. Three weeks ago, Mr. Singh resigned from the rival Congress (U) faction which he led until last year. He told a press conference today that the majority of congressmen had accepted Mrs. Gandhi's party as the real Congress and called on his former colleagues to join her party. The Congress (U) was trounced in last month's general election which brought Mrs. Gandhi back to power after 33 months in opposition.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19 (R) — Floods have killed at least 14 people in southern California and Arizona, forced thousands of people to evacuate their homes, and washed out roads and power lines. Police said 11 people died in southern California, including a woman who was suffocated in a mudslide. Three more people drowned in the Phoenix area of Arizona. At least 400 people had to leave their homes in Los Angeles where three inches of rain fell on Saturday and another inch fell Sunday night. Dozens of cars were swept away or submerged and 16 major roads blocked by mudslides. The city's three million residents have been warned that another big storm is on the way.

experts who have examined the whales were expected to announce later today whether they were killed by the chemicals. So far, more than 1,500 drums and bottle-shaped canisters have been washed up on south coast beaches.

Officials theorised that the chemicals were either deck cargo washed off another vessel or were dumped in the English Channel by an unknown ship.

Until now, all were believed to have come from the Greek freighter Aeolian Sky, which sank Nov. 4 after a collision with a German tanker in the Channel, one of the world's busiest waterways.

But P and O Steamships Company which chartered the Aeolian

Sky, disclosed last night that the vessel's manifest did not include lethal substances like arsenic trichloride, an industrial chemical that gives off deadly fumes when exposed to air.

The Trade Department spokesman noted that the canisters washed ashore bear German markings. The Aeolian Sky carried British-produced chemicals.

Firemen in yellow airtight suits patrol the southern coast and the Isle of Wight, where 1,200 of the canisters have washed up, recovering the containers.

No people have been harmed yet. But environmentalists said the chemicals pose a major danger to marine life if they pollute the water.

East Germany's economic gamble

By Mark Wood

EAST BERLIN -- Confronted by a build-up of threats to East Germany's robust but vulnerable economy, the communist leadership is pressing for radical changes in the 1980s.

Recent speeches by party chiefs have revealed deep concern over the continued inefficiency of many industries and the threat to vital export markets, both from a worldwide recession and intense competition.

Official figures published this month reveal that the Soviet Union's willingness to satisfy East Germany's mounting hunger for oil and raw materials has reached its limit. Supplies will stagnate over the next five years and the prices are likely to rocket.

At the same time the leadership has to take account of the unpredictable reactions of a population whose living standards are beginning to suffer from the need to concentrate industrial energies on export-earning goods.

But unlike many other Soviet bloc governments, which are responding to similar problems by lowering their economic ambitions, the East Berlin party chiefs have ordered a sharp boost in output, an ambitious export drive and a ruthless reappraisal of the efficiency of both managers and workers in the state-run industries.

Party chief Erich Honecker warned the country in a speech last December it was facing a new and difficult situation.

He said the answer was to increase production of profitable export items, stop dumping low-quality goods on Western markets

at up to two-thirds below their cost price and above all radically improve productivity.

To underline its demands for efficiency and success, the government set a daring target of a 4.8 per cent economic growth rate for 1980, and announced the curtailment of imports to save on exchange and reduce East Germany's trade deficit.

Internal government directives have spelled out the full scope of the

go through the cumbersome red tape of seeking government approval.

They can complete their own foreign deals, eliminating the need to convince foreign trade bureaucrats in East Berlin about every contract.

But Mr. Guenter Mittag, a politburo member who has nurtured the combine system, sees an even more important advantage—the ability of the big units to finance and direct research into labour-saving technological developments and quickly apply them to boost productivity and free workers for other tasks.

The urgency of the government's demands for a technological revolution in industry, which is also aimed at helping East Germany catch up with the rest of the world in the use of microelectronics, has been underlined by its impatient castigation of the infant combines.

Last month, Dr. Mittag berated them for setting mediocre targets for increases in output and productivity during 1980.

The government has announced that for the first time in years, investment in industry will not increase during 1980. Extra funds must therefore come through increased productivity and greater economies.

An official report on the country's economic performance in 1979 claimed a four per cent growth in national product, higher than all other Soviet bloc countries except Romania and Bulgaria.

But Western experts have serious doubts about whether the East German Government is telling the truth about its economy.

The four per cent growth claim flatly contradicted a figure of three per cent given by Mr. Honecker a month before.

Soviet oil, gas, steel and coal supplies, which have traditionally

kept pace with East German growth, will in future be pegged at 1980 levels. East Berlin will inevitably be forced to turn to expensive Western and Third World markets for supplies.

The costs of the Soviet supplies are also likely to escalate. Mr. Honecker said in December East Germany was having to export three times as much machinery for the same amount of oil as in 1970 and said the proportion was likely to increase still further.

Most East Germans have bitterly complained that shortages of consumer goods during 1979 were the most severe for years.

Government figures on the registration of new cars, down 22 per cent on the previous year to 127,000, hinted at the extent of the shortfall for all domestic products.

They also revealed that average income grew by only 2.8 per cent—an increase which was more than swallowed up by creeping, unannounced price rises.

The economic course the leadership has taken will hit the public hard. Dr. Mittag said that this year, 47 per cent of industrial production must go for export and only 37 per cent will go towards meeting consumer demand.

This reverses the priority given to consumer goods in the early 1970s under what was dubbed "consumer socialism", an attempt by Mr. Honecker to satisfy a population permanently disgruntled at seeing how well off their West German neighbours were.

The leadership's aim is evidently to pass through the coming period of austerity with renewed promises of a brighter future once the economy has been strengthened.

West German experts are sceptical of their chances of success. The influential Institute for Economic Research (DIW) said curtailment of investments and imports, particularly if these

include Western technology, will do long-term damage to the East German economy.

Another problem could come from the heavy reliance on an increase in productivity, which could be difficult to achieve with workforce whose earnings are no keeping pace with price rises.

More immediate brakes on economic expansion stem from East Germany's political commitments. As a "frontline" war saw Pact state, it has had to raise military spending by eight per cent this year.

Further international tension over Afghanistan could wreck the entire economic strategy if it hit East-West trade ties.

Longer-term problems may come from the need to export increasing amounts of high quality machinery to the Soviet Union to pay for fuel, leaving too little to sell to the prized hard currency markets outside the Soviet bloc.

But despite the augurs of doom East Germany's resilience should not be underestimated.

Built up from the rubble of World War Two, the country confounded Western prediction that it could not survive. It managed an "economic miracle" even bit as impressive in its own way as that of West Germany as it became the power house of Eastern Europe.

Recent successes in widening market share in a string of Western and Third World countries also indicate that the leadership hopes for vigorous further expansion are not unfounded.

And however dubious the official figures may be, East Germany is still undoubtedly achieving growth rates which would be the envy of most Western countries.

The Honecker-Mittag gamble may be for high stakes, but it probably the only alternative to slow and paralysing decline.

REUTERS